Business Notices.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, the largest in the city, built by Wm. B. Aster expressly for the busi-

nem, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. The largest assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING of every style and price ever offered. It will pay all parties well to ex-

amine this stock before purchasing. Radies are invited to call and examine the CHILDERN'S DE-PARTMENT, which is not excelled in the world.

is perfectly dressed ought to be perfectly happy. If his covest, pants, books, are of the latest mode, he has reason to cogratulate himself; but, if that crowning glory, the HAT, is no correct and fashionable, and not made by Kaox, whose store on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., then he is miserable or ought to be. PERFECTLY HAPPY .- A mar who feels that be

THE PRINCE ALBERT HAT, Now the most popular Hat in Europe For Young Mrs. Will be introduced Trits Day. GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

PARIS SOFT HATS .- A choice supply received

ge expressly to order for our retail sales. LEARY & Co., Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Aster House, Broadway. ELEGANT GOLD WATCHES,

AND SILVER WATCHES,
Of all descriptions,
For sale by Gro. C. ALLES, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal st., formerly No. 11 Wallet. LADIES' EAR-RINGS, PINS

LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE CHAINS,
GOLD GUARD BLOW VEST CHAINS,
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And PLATED WARE
Of all descriptions,
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JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, For sale by New and elegant styles,
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THE CELEBRATED WATCHES MADE BY Of Liverpool (most perfect time-keepers).

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No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NOTICE. We shall sell at Auction To-Morrow (Thursday), at 10 o'cock, through Haggerry & Co., on a credit of six months, our entire balance of PANCY AND PLAIN RIBBONS, consisting of 2000 CARTONS, of eyes suite t to all classes trade.

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SAVE YOUR CARPETS, FURS AND DRY GOODS SAVE YOUR CARPETS, FURS AND DAY GOOD FROM MOSINS.—In putting away Clothing, Furs, Opriains, &c., for the soal on, sprinkle freely with Lvoss' Mackette Issect Powber. It is natural death to everything of the insect specie. Mothe will not come near it. Throw about your Carpets, Beddiuz, Chaeta, &c. It is perfectly clean. Upholsterers should put it in all Furniture. Clothiers, Dry Goods Merchants, Manufacturers, Furnitures and Gerdoners should use freely—

Moths in furs, buss in beds,
Reaches crawling on your floor,
Rate and mice in barns and sheds.

These shall never plague you more.

Rate and mice in barns and sheds.

These shall never plague you more.

Lyon, with his Powder, skys
All the insects that amoy;
And his Pills, beyond all praise,
Every rat and mouse destroy.

Lyon's l'owder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine-bogs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rate and mice.

Sample Plasts, 36c: regular sizes, 50c, and 8cl.

Banks & Park, Nes, 15 and 15 Park Row, N. Y.
Houses, ships, and public buildings cleared of vermin by contract.

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Price from \$50 to \$125. For families, tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these Machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any since in the market.

The new Family Machines, at \$50 and \$75, are attracting mivereal attention. They are much the best Ma fored at a low price. The price of all our Machines have been greatly reduced.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS PAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.

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" Of the three prominent Machines now before the public, we have used two, and carefully watched the working of the third, and honestly believe GROVER & BAKER's to be the very best we have seen."—[Delaware State Reporter.

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Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, N. Y. Agents Wanted.

J. H. LESTER. FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES. Warranted to give perfect sat or money refunded. P. S.—Send for a Circular.

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SALAMANDER SAFES.

These Sefes are free from dampess. They have been in use for seventeen years; have been tested in 255 accidental fires, and mays never patter. STEARNS & MARVIN'S

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WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. "We prefer them for family use."—[N. Y. Tribune.
"They are the favorite for families."—[N. Y. Trimes.
Office, No. 595 Broadway, N. Y.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Chespest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladice, try it.
For sale by Druggista and Perfur

RUPTURE CURED—By MARSH & Co.'S RADI-cal Core Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for various veins, Supporters and Shoulder Bricks. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2.' st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladie 'private rogme, and for the candant.

DELICIOUS - Have you seen the new Sona FOUNTAIN for making your own Soda Waier at four cents the gailon? Call and see one in full operation at the Office of the AMERICAN TRADES COMPANY, Nes. 22 and 24 Frankfort st., N. Y.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES, surpass all in either hemisphere. His assertment of Ludies' Long Braids, Fronts, Half Wigs, etc., is now complete. His splendid Dye is applied by experienced artists to the satisfaction of every one. Manufactured and sold at No. 6 Astor House. Copy the

PUMICE-STONE SOAP-A superior article for Scouring and Whiteshing the Hands—removing, as if by magic, steins of all kinds, ink, pitch, varnish, ke. No counting-house or workshop should be without it. Sold by HEGEMAN & Co., Broadway.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RE TORATIVE is the only hope of the Bald and Grey. It will permanently restore. Statesamen, Judges, Physicians, Chergymen, Lawyers, Ladies and Gentlemen of all classes teatify to it; and the young, if they use it, will preserve the color perfectly, and keep their hair from falling to any age!

Sold everywhere. Depot No. 312 Broadway, after 1st May at No. 444 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAYES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, the same that were awarded separate medials at the World's Fair, London, 1861, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1863, and are the only American Safos that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
These Safes from the most perfect security against fire and burglars of any Safe ever offered to the public.

4.1,000 Rewards will be paid to any person that can show a Burglary's Patent Canaption Saye ever failed to preserve its contents in an accelerated its.

Contents in an accidental fire.

The subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled
Iron Bank Chests and Vanits, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or
Chests, for brokers, jewelers and private families, for plate, dismonds and other valuable.

Silas C. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., Opposite City Hall, New-York.

\$1,000 REWARD will be paid on the conviction of any one counterfeiting Dr. Tobras's Venerias Laiseer. It is warranted to ourc Croup and Dysentery, Colle, Sore Throat, Toothacke, Pains of all kinds, and Chronic-Rhemmatian, quicker than any other remedy, or no pay. Sold by all the Druggista, at 25 cents and 50 cents. Depot, No. 56 Courtlandt-st.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., Nos. 45, 490 and 492 Broadway, our Broome-st.

STEAM-FITTERS, GAS FITTERS and PLUMBERS,

BUILDERS OF GAS WORKS.

Hotels, Steambeats, Stores, Public Buildings and Private wellings, fitted throughout in a workmanlike manner, and on associable terms.

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Also, Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
CRANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES.
Chins, Glass, Brozes, Clocks, Cutlery, Silver and Plated Ware,
And
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HILL'S HAIR DYE 50 cents a box, black or brown, warranted. Depot, No. 1 Barchayet, also sold at No. 309 Frondway, and by all Drugrists. Infallible ONGURNT and FLO-matta, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. ARCTIC OINT-matta, for Chaps, Burns, Boils, Buulons, Piles, &c.

HOMPHREYS'S HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFICS Are

HOMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS are of mining polden opinions by the brilliant success they daily meet in coring the sick. Hundreds of cases of Files, of Catarra, of Dispersia, of Coughs and Colds, of Old Herdaches, of Paver and Agues, of Old Bildous Complexity, and long-standing Leucorrapes, of Old Bildous Complexity, and long-standing Leucorrapes, are being cured weekly by the use of ince simple Specifics. Each Remedy is a Specific for a particular discusse, and in purchasing a case a cure can often be made of a most serious and long-standing aliment.

N. B.—A full set of Humpingers's Homedopathic Specifics, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large 3-methy case of 15 boxes and book, \$2.

The Bennedies by the single box of full cases sent to any address of mall or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,

DE VENOGEL CO., EPERMAY, PRANCE,
As used at the
IMPERIAL TABLES ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,
can be had at all the leading horting and from all the principle of the principle of the country.

E. V. Haughwort, Sel Importer,
Cother of Broadway and Broome-

From smong numerous firstering testimonials, I beg to submit a following, from some of the leading purchasers of GHAMPAGNE

FROM THE HOWARD HOTEL. NEW-YORK, April 7, 1859.

Ms. E. V. Haudswort.

DEAR Six: In reply to your inquiry relative to the merits of the Pain z Instraint Changagas, perchased from you, I take pleasure in eating that it has given entire satisfaction to my customers, and I consider it an excellent wine, and one which I can confidently recommend to the public.

Yours, respectfully.

J. E. Kingaley.

FROM THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

We have tried the PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE, and cordially indorse the above recommendation.

TREADWELL, WHITCOME & Co.

FROM THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
Having tested the Prince Imperial Champagne, we have no estation in induring the foregoing statement.
S. Leland & Co.

FROM THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Those who have tried the Wine like it very much.

C. A. Stresse.

FROM THE WESTERN HOTEL.

I do with pleasure concur with the above.

T. D. WINCHESTER. FROM THE JONES HOUSE.

I cheerfully add my testimony to the above recommend
GRORGE PIERIS.

I have sold a large quantity of PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE, which has given perfect attlefaction to my customers, and I con-sider it a very superior wine. HENRY A. KERR, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, No. 746 Broadway.

We have tried the PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE, and think well of it ourselves, and so also do our customers. R. Tussell, & Co., Maiden-lane. Formerly Clark & Brown.

EVERGREEN
THEES AND SHRUBS
for Though there is still time for planting Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, yet this is peculiarly the month for putting out Evergreens.

Show to Visitors to their Grounds at

Trees of fine form and large size for planting singly, as well as
these of smaller size for grouping and messing at reduced rates by
the hundred.

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the hundred.

Among their best sorts are:

Norwey Spruce,
White Spruce,
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Le each of the surts just named has
pensable to a choice college

Weymouth Pine, Bhotan Pine, Stone Pine, European Silver Fir, Siberiau Silver Fir, Siberiau Arbor Vitz, Golden Arbor Vitz, American Arbor Vitz, Tree Box, Ve. Ac. While each of the series just neural has its peculiar charm, and is indispensable to a choice collect u, yet, for general planting, none is so satisfactory us the Norway Spruce among the larger, and the Rhodedendron among the smaller growing values.

is ties. For lists in detail see their Catalogue, which can be obtained sail or at No. 179 Broadway, or No. 189 Water-st., New York

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby forbidden, under the penalties of the law, against perchasing Sewrag Machines of Winting & Lyonor their agents, as their license from me is this day revoked.

New York, April 25, 1856.

E. Howe, jr. LIFE DROPS .- The great remedy for Diarrhea.

LIFE DROFS.—I ne great remedy for Distrince Crange, Fains, Cholers, Colle, &c.; the quickest and most reliab medicine in use. Recommended by W. S. Moory, No. 75 Bowery. F. B. Ballowin, Nos. 76 and 72 Bowery. F. D. Davis, No. 57 Fultonest. S. M. Niars, No. 466 Broadway. Cuts. Goodwin, No. 230 Water-st., and hundreds of others. Wholesaic Deput, No. 43 Bowery; Mrs. Havs, Brooklym. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

SILVER SOAP.—This unique preparation for leaning and Polishing Silver, Plated and Britannia Wares, Cleaning and Pollshing Silver, Plated and Britannia Wares Mirrors, Marble, Tio, &c., is most convenient and effective. I gives a finer and more durable polish than Whiting or any other Powder—with half the labor, and without soiling the ingers For cleaning fine house paint it is invaluable. Sold by HEGEMAN & Co., Broadway.

REMOVAL. Messrs. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Druggists have removed from No. 4 Fletcher st. to No. 15 Beekman st. near No. 4 a. st.

New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Susiness letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greekers & Co.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, and all who have Wares, Inventions, Lands or snything else to sell, must ad-vertise if they expect to find purchasers, and we believe there is no other Advertising medium so good as THE TRIBUNE. An advertisement inserted in all its editions will reach two hundred and eleven thousand subscribers, and more than half a million of

RATES OF ADVERTISING

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

the a line each insertion. Two Dollars a line per month.

sected for less than Fifty Cents.

4800T NIKE WORDS AVERAGE A LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
ORDINARY ADVERTISING—Twenty-Five Cents ITEM-[Advertisement]-Fifty Cents a line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVENTISING—One Dellar a line each insertion.

ITEM—IN the News Column, prefixed by word | Adventisement—One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents a line each insertion.

Those of our subscribers who have changed their esidences on the first of May, will oblige us if they will leave heir new address at this office.

At the election in Philadelphia yesterday, Dr.

McClintock, a Democrat, was elected City Treas-

urer, and the Democrats secured a majority in the

City Councils. An attempt to kidnap a negro, claimed as a Fugitive Slave, but discharged from custody by an Ohio judge in Zanesville, Ohio, was frustrated, for the present at least, by the service of a writ upon the United States Marshal, after an effort to rescue

him by force had failed. MR. KETCHUM AS JOSHUA.

We rapidly sketched in our last the actual position of the country with respect to Slavery, and the various collisions resulting therefrom. Any one may regret, if he sees fit, that things are so; but that will not annihilate the stubborn facts that the predominant sentiment of the Northern and Southern States respectively is irreconcilably hostile, and that the chasm which separates them is silently but steadily widening. Who does not know that it is Slavery that has converted the Whig States of Delaware, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee to what is called Democracy? What else has made Democratic Maine, New-Hampshire, Iowa, &c., determinedly Republican! In short, what other question now commands the public attention with anything like the tenacity and force of the Slavery question?

And yet what is called "the Whig General Committee" meets semi-occasionally in our City, to read letters from distinguished citizens and listen to speeches by Hiram Ketchum and others on this

resolution:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Committee, it is not expedient at this time to further discuss or agitate the question of the Slavery of the African race in this country. That it be respectfully recommended to every citizen to act according to his convictions of right and duty; but those who, with us, believe that sufficient has been said and written for the purpose of explanation and elucidation, will far bear further discussion of the subject of Slavery, and turn their attention to other topics of general importance, such as our foreign relations, including the question of the extension of territory; the building of railroad for hational purposes; be improvement of our harbors, and the navigation of our rivers, to facilitate internal commence; the subjects of currency, and a turiff of duties, and other means for developing our sational resources, our home wealth—and binding together, by ties of interest and fracternal feeling, the various parts and sections of our widely-extended Republic.

Mr. Katchum having a prepagated on stated. -Mr. Ketchum having proposed, or stated, or

called up, this question, we propose to aid him in You say, Mr. Chairman, that "it is not expe-

"dient to sgitate further the question of the

"Slavery of the African Race in this country." But "the question" which you propound involves many questions-namely: 1. The assumed right of any slaveholder to plant Slavery in any Territory of the United States, in defiance of the unanimous protest of the other inhabitants of that Territory. 2. The inability of the Legislature of said Territory to pass any set which shall invalidate or affect this sweeping claim on behalf of the slaveholder, save to uphold and enforce it; 3. The right of any slaveholder to take his slaves into and through any Free State on his way to some other State or Territory, and to remain with those slaves in any Free State so long as he shall deem necessary, (on which question the States of New-York and Virginia are now at issue in the Courts;) 4. The right of the slaveholder to take those he claims as his slaves in any Free State where he may find them, and the duty of the said Free State to consent to and aid nch capture; 5. The right of the Slave Interest to have Cuba purchased or conquered, as Louisiana, Florida, Texas, successively have been, in order to increase its power and security; 6. The right of slaveholders to obtain the slaves they require from Africa rather than Virginia, the former being vastly the cheaper; 7. The right of Southern juries to acquit persons caught in the act of importing slaves-said juries assuming that our laws which make the Slave-Trade piracy are unconstitutional. There are still other questions affecting or originating in Slavery now pending, while new ones are from time to time arising; but we have instanced enough to prove that "the Slavery question" involves many questions, and that these questions are not to be put aside by the decree of a body even so powerful and influential as "the Whig General Committee." Mr. Ketchum, you are a man of mark, but commanding the sun and moon to stand still has doubtless been attempted many times, while we have no record of its succeeding

but once. But again, Mr. Chairman! you propose in effect to ignore "the Slavery question" in our politics henceforth, and select and support candidates for National positions with reference to their views on the Tariff, Foreign Relations, Internal Improvements, &c. Very good: let us suppose this were done, and we Republicans, with you Old-Line Whigs, were assembled in convention to agree on our candidates for President and Vice-President. Well: we who have been Republicans, with twelve good States at least at our back, propose, we will say, Gov. Seward for President-would you assent? Certainly not. But why? Because you dislike his views on the Tariff, Internal Improvement, or Foreign Relations? Not a bit of it! You would say that he could never be elected because the Southern Whigs could not or would not ignore "the Slavery question." Or, if you did not say exactly this, it would be just this in substance that would render him, in your view, an impossible candidate.

And this we have a right to complain of, Mr. Chairman! While we Union Republicans are willing to concede all that we fairly can in order to unite the Opposition in 1860, and turn out the present wretched dynasty, we meet no corresponding overtures from your ghost of a party. You talk of conciliation and harmony; but, when we come right down to business, you concede nothing, propose nothing, but that the immense majority shall surrender to a lean minority, yielding up principles, measures, men-everything. "You "don't talk turkey oncet o us." In your programme, we Republicans are to concede everything, you Old-Liners nothing. We shall try to act so as to make this apparent to all who really seek a union of the Opposition on fair and honorable terms, and et them decide what shall practically be done. We are not afraid of their verdict.

But, Mr. Chairman! let us consider the peroration of your Whig Speech of Monday:

"Well do I remember the incredulity and spathy which paralyzed the minds of good men in this country, when the amenation of Texas to the Union was first suggested. Then the powerful and earnest—never more earnest—voice of Daniel Webter, in strains of eloquence never to be forgotten, sounded the Jaron; but his voke was little heeded, and in a few months Texas was annexed; the annexation bringing with it the disastrons train of results before adverted to. In a conversation with he same eminent person, after his speech of 7th March, 1269, in reply to an inquiry made by me, he said that the Union could not stand the annexation of Cubs—when that event occurred, he special exact a little for the same of the same countries. not stand the annexation of the consequence of the season of regard all as lost. Can we not have a party which shall adopt the motter OUR COUNTRY AS IT IS. Let us bind together in an indisseluble Union, and cultivate, and develop, and beautify, and adorn what we have, sur ADD NOTHING."

-Yes, Mr. Chairman! you "remember" all this, and a good deal more. You "remember" that Mr. Webster's opposition to annexing Texas-(yes, and your opposition, too, Mr. Chairman!)-was based OD HOSTILITY TO THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY. Mr. Webster's prophetic eye foresaw the coming storm so early as 1837, and took occasion (in a speech at Niblo's Garden, we believe) to declare his repugnance to such extension. His speeches in 1844 all based the resistance to Annexation mostly if not wholly on this ground. Perhaps you may remember-what we shall not forget-his black looks and bitter words when the former of Mr. Clay's Alabama letters fell upon us like a bomb during the canvass of that year. The Annexation of Texas was not, per se, "disastrous." It was the additional power and prestige thus secured to Slavery that rendered it so obnoxious to the Whigs of the Free States-yourself among the number, Mr. Chairman! And it is this which renders our acquiescence in the purchase of Cuba impossible. The repugnance of Spain may be overcome; the Cubans may be induced to regard the purchase favorably; but if Slavery is maintained there, the North will protest against it; and if it should meantime be abolished, the South will not have it. Why shut your eyes to so plain a truth, and thereupon fancy it unseen?

You propose as a watchword-" Our Country as it is-Add Nothing." We doubt that this would prove effective or popular. Who can foresee all the circumstances that would necessarily influence so grave a problem as that of Annexation? No nation ever yet made its own perpetual confinement within its existing boundaries the cornerstone of its policy. "No more Territory" is not an inspiring cry; but "No more Stare Territory!" Keep Slavery where it is!" Let it "add nothing,"-that is a phrase which has a clearer and a truer ring. This is what we mean, Mr. Chairman! -we do you the justice of believing that you must mean it also. Then, if you really wish to unite and invigorate the Opposition, why not plain-

A SECRET MISSION TO MEXICO. Light is thrown upon the late recognition at

Washington of the Juarez Government, by a letter from the Hon, William M. Churchwell, dated April 25, addressed to certain citizens of Knoxville, who had invited him to a public dinner.

It appears from this letter that the writer of it has lately been traveling in Mexico as the special agent of the Government of the United States, or rather of President Buchanan; and the letter claims that the late recognition of the Juarez Government was based upon the report made to the Government

sketch of his Mexicon travels which Mr. Churchwell gives in this letter, his attention appears to have been almost exclusively directed to an investigation of the ideas and principles of the contending parties rather than to any inquiry into their military or political strength and their capacity to rule the country. The points which he makes in favor ideas, favor representative government, feel an earnest good-will toward the Government and people of the United States, and are sincere in the de mocratic doctrines which they profess. On the other hand, he found the opposite party opposed to republican principles, seeking the moral if not the material aid of powers unfriendly to the extension of American ideas on this continent, hostile to our Government and unfriendly to our citizens. If this was the extent of Mr. Churchwell's investi-

gations, his journey to Mexico might as well have been dispensed with, and the money paid him therefor saved to the Treasury. Coincidence of political sentiment has never been made the basis of our recognition of foreign Governments. As to those matters, we are governed by facts and not by sympathies. It has always been made a fundamental principle of our foreign intercourse, and is recognized as such in President Buchanan's speech to Senor Mata, that, to obtain recognition from us, a Government must be in the actual possession of power. Knowing what we do of the past and present state of things in Mexico, and of the total divergence of all the institutions and traditionary habits and ideas of that country from those which prevail among us, the political sympathy with us expressed by the leaders of the Constitutional party ought rather to be set down as tending to show that they cannot be the men to rule Mexico as she now is. In fact, all the letter-writers from the City of Mexico, devoted as they are to the Constitutional party, seem to admit that the actual power of controlling affairs is in the hands of their opponents, not only by reason of their superior military skill, but from the power which is ascribed to them of always, when driven to extremity, buying up the hostile leaders, and thus defeating the operations directed against them. If a quarter part of what is alleged of the utter incapacity and folly of the leaders of the late Constitutional attack upon the City of Mexico be trueallegations coming, be it observed, not from their enemies but from their own friends and partisansit would seem vain to hope that they can ever succeed in establishing their own authority, however much of annoyance they may be able to occasion their adversaries.

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN CHINA.

An official report of the most recent operations of the French expedition against Cochin China is published in the French papers. From Touron on the north coast, previously occupied by the French, Vice-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly sailed on the 2d of February, with a squadron of eight vessels, which reached the mouth of the River Saigen on the 9th, being joined there by four store-ships with supplies. On the 10th, two forts, which defended the anchorage off the mouth of the river, were attacked and taken. During the next five days, a part of the expedition was employed in ascending the river, in the course of which operation they took five forts, which they encountered in succession at the more difficult bends. Though strongly situated, and fortified with much labor, and well armed with iron and brass guns, these forts seem not to have offered any formidable resistance. The brass guns were carried off, the iron ones broken, the ammunition sunk in the river, and the fortifications leveled, so as to leave the passage of the river open. By the evening of the 15th, the expedition reached two forts built by French engineers, formerly in the employ of the Cochin-Chinese Government, for the defense of Saigon on the south, it being defended on the north by another work known as the Citadel. These two forts, after a brisk cannonade, were taken the next day, one of them being destroyed and the other held as a cover for the vessels of the expedition. Attention was then turned to the citadel, which was attacked on the morning of the 17th, and, after its fire had been partially silenced by the ships, was assaulted by a detachment landed for that purpose, and by ten o'clock was in the hands of the French.

All these operations cost the expedition but a very trifling loss. None were killed and only a few wounded, while the health of the soldiers remained excellent. The loss of the enemy is stated as considerable, but no estimate is given of its amount, nor of the number of men by which the river was defended. About two hundred cannon, a corvette, and seven war-junks on the stocks, fell into the hands of the victors. The citadel was found to contain a complete arsenal, some twenty thousand muskets, with a large supply of powder and ball, sulphur, saltpeter, lead, and rice sufficient for a

vear's food for eight thousand men. It is rather singular that this report, confining itself entirely to military operations, makes no mention, beyond its name, of the city for the defense of which all these fortifications were built. It is described in the gazetteers as at a distance of thirty-five miles from the sea, and as containing a population of some 180,000, of whom many are Chinese. The main trading town, which is situated on a tributary stream navigable only for boats, appears to lie at some distance from the citadel, with which it is connected by a straggling suburb. Saigon is connected by a canal twenty-three miles long with the River Cambodia, and is the chief commercial emporium in that vicinity, having a considerable trade with Siam and China,

After taking the forts, the expedition appears to have descended the river, leaving behind, however, a detachment to wait for the completion of the mine destined to blow up the citadel. The Admiral estimates the damage done by this expedition as equal to some five millions of dollars.

During the absence of the armament, Touron was attacked by the Cochin-Chinese, but they were repulsed with loss. It does not appear, however, that these military losses have yet produced any effect upon the Government. The trial of Alfred Sears, for shooting Major

Gregg, at the Judson House, in Jacksonville, Florida, on the 19th of March last, took place at Pilatka on the 20th of April. Both parties were Bostonians, and had been employed as engineers on the Florida railroads. It appeared in evidence that the parties were enemies; but as to the origin or occasion of their antipathy to each other, no testimony was given. There was evidence that on the day of the shooting. Gregg, who seems to have been a very excitable man, had spoken with vehemence against Sears, and had threatened if he came into the ladies' parlor, or either of the parlors, that he would horsewhip him, or, if not physically able, would shoot him. There seems as the result of these investigations. From the reason to suppose that, in consequence of having

heard Mese threats, Sears stationed himself, armed, in the parlor of the hotel, and, for the purpose of bringing on a collision, employed one Brown to noxify Gregg that he was there. Gregg came down from his own room into the hall, but without arms, nor, so far as appears, with any intentions of violence. Sears came out of the Juarez party are that they entertain liberal of the parlor into the hall, passing Gregg, who exelaimed: "He's armed, the contemptible puppy! After passing Gregg some few feet, Sears suddenly turned back, approached Gregg, and fired at him with a revolver which he had in his hand. At the first fire Gregg fell toward Sears, putting his hands on his shoulders. While he was in this position, Sears fired the second ball, which passed through Gregg's heart. While he was falling, Sears attempted to fire the third time, but the pistol snapped.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and under the laws of the State proceeded to fix his punishment. The sentence awarded was imprisonment for twelve months and a fine of one thousand dollars. This is the highest punishment which the law of Florida prescribes or such cases, except that the Jury might have added whipping, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes.

The Court, in passing sentence, pronounced the prisoner very lucky in escaping a conviction for

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 3, 1859. Gen. Bowman withdrew his resignation of the Superintendency of Printing yesterday. He holds on to that office and to The Constitution at the same time.

The Chevalier Wikoff received his appointment to carry the Chinese Treaty out through Secretary Cobb, who used him to propitiate The Herald. The Cabinet is greatly exercised at the publicity of the appointment, which the President favored for reasons of his own

Subscription lists for The Constitution were carried through the Departments to-day, and the Clerks were blackmailed for its support.

The War Department insists that the removal of Judge Cradlebaugh is not to be construed as casting a reflection upon Gen. Johnston, who obeyed his original instructions in responding to the requisition of the Judge upon him for troops. It is now believed that the misunderstanding between him and Gov. Cumming can be easily reconciled. The proof is unquestionable that the Mormons combined with the Indian's to massacre the Arkansas emigrants.

Secretary Floyd visits Virginia next week to recruit his health.

The coal agencies of Philadelphia and Baltimore were abolished to-day.

Dispatches from Mexico represent the position of our Government there as more complicated than has been heretofore understood. .

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, May 3, 1859.

The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending April I were nearly \$22,500,000, including upward of \$13,000,000 from the customs, and between eight and rine millions from the loan of 1858. The expenditures for the same period were nearly \$18,000,000, including \$3,000,000 in payment of the Treasury Notes issued

\$3,000,000 in payment of the Treasury Notes issued under the act of December, 1857.

The steamers Fulton and Water Witch have been ordered to Norfolk for repairs. It is understood their crews are to be retained for further and immediate ser-

The efficial statement, just prepared for publication The efficial statement, that prepared for publication, who we that Congress at the last session appropriated for legislative, executive, civil and miscellaneous purposes, nearly \$11,000,000; for the diplomatic and consular service \$1,048,000; for the Indian Department, revolutionary, invalid, and other pensions, upwards of \$3,256,600; for army fortifications and the Military Academy \$15,239,600; for the naval service \$10,527,600; fo ote, and for the ocean mail steam service \$341,29— making atotal of \$41,367,699. In addition to the above, \$7,000 should be added for indefinite appropria-tions and to carry out the provisions of preexisting laws, including the collection of revenues from the

Ger. Jerez, the Nicaraguan Minister, will return one is the steamer of the 5th of June, whatever may the determination of our Government regarding the pending treaty.

The health of Gen. Cass continues to improve, and

it is thought he will be able to resume his duties at the State Department in a day or two.

The Remains of Mr. Yeager. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribur Easton, Tuesday, May 3, 1859.

The remains of Mr. Yeager arrived here at three clock this afternoon, in charge of J. L. Mingle and C. P. Hause, the Committee. There was quite a large crowd at the depot, and the streets throughout which the hearse passed were thronged with citizens, ar xious to get even a glimpse of the box containing the remains. The remains were taken to the residerce of the deceased, where the wooden box was taken off, and the coffin, a handsome metallic one, was lifted out, and the covering over the glass removed, so that the throng could get a view of the features of the deceased. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock, and the funera sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Greenwald.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, May 3, p. m. There are as yet no signs of the R. M. Steamship N agara, now about due with Liverpool dates of April 23d. Weather clear, with a westerly wind.

Philadelphia City Election.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1859.

The election here to-day for various municipal fficers passed off quietly. It is generally conceded that Dr. James McClintock, Democrat, is elected City Treasurer, and that the Democrats will probably have a mejority in the Councils.

Telegraphic Feat. Burrato, Monday, May 3, 1839.

Direct communication with New-Orleans has been had this morning, the lines having been connected through, and everything worked finely. The following are the latest New-Orleans markets; Strawberries about played out. Green peas and new pots plenty."

Should the weather be fine on Saturday evening, the experiment of working direct from New-York to New-Orleans, via this city, will be tried. Congressional Nomination.

The Democrats of the Ashland District have nominated Capt. W. E. Simms for Congress, vice the Hon. J. B. Clay, who declined a renomination. Messrs. Cobden and Osborne. Wheeling, Va., Tuesday, May 3, 1859. Messrs, Cobden and Osborne arrived here this

Railroad Casualty. Boston, Tuesday, May 3, 1859.

A. T. Gieling, a young German jumped from the cars last night and was killed. He was on the way to Boston, in charge of a New-York officer, to answer for robbing his employer, Dr. Keep, a dentist of this city.

Col. Lockridge's Expedition.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 3, 1859. Col. Lockridge's agent at Pike's Peak reports that umerous disappointed miners are joining his expedi-

Attempt to Kidnap a Negro. ZANESVILLE, Obio, Tuesday, May 3, 1859.
A fugitive slave named Jackson, of Clarksburg,

Va., was arrested here last night and taken before Judge Marsh, who this morning decided that the pri-soner was illegally held and discharged him. Immedistely after his discharge he was rearrested, put in irots, and driven to the depot for the purpose of taking him to Wheeling. A desperate offert was made by the negroes to rescue him, and during the exeiteent clubs and pistols were freely used, and several ersons were badly injured. The attempt at resone oved unsuccessful. Meanwhile a writ was served the Marshal, commanding him to bring the prisoner before the Court. This point has not yet been settled. The excitement in regard to the matter state continues very great.

The American Medical Conven-

The American Medical Convention.

Louisville, Taesday, May 3, 1859.

The American Medical Convention opened its session
in this city to-day. Twenty-five States and Territories
are represented by 250 delegates. The Convention
was organized by the choice of Harvey Lindsley of
Washington as President, and S. M. Bemis of this
city and A. G. Semmes of Washington as Secretaries.
A committee was appointed to nominate the annual
affects. The President is now delivering the annual
andress.

Convention of Medical Teachers. LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 3, 1859. The Convention of medical teachers met again to

day.

Dr. Flint of Louisville tendered a welcome to the Delegates in behalf of the State Medical Society.

The annual report was adopted.

Resolutions were passed that every paper intended for publication in the transactions, be thoroughly prepared and placed in the hands of the Committee on Publication by the 1st of June, and the proofs returned within two weeks after their reception by the authors.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

Sung year:

President—Henry Miller of Kentucky.

Free Presidents—H. F. Askew of Delaware, Charles S. Telpler of United States Army, L. A. Smith of New-Jersey, Calvia West of Indians.

Treaswers—Caspar Wistar of Pennsylvania.

Secretary—S. M. Bemiss of Kentucky.

Mr. Miller made a brief and eloquent address on taking the chair.

taking the chair.

A vote of thanks was given to the retiring officers.

But two or three reports on special subjects were
made in consequence of the remissiness of special committees in preparing them. Adjourned till to-morrow.

National Typographical Conven-

National Typographical Convention.

Boston, Tuesday, May 3, 1859.

At the session to-day of the National Typographical Convention, an amendment to the general laws, striking out the provision requiring five years' service to render apprentices eligible to membership in Uniona, was laid on the table. The report of the Executive Committee, with accompanying documents, relative to memorializing Congress for a -Printers Bureau at Washington, was also tabled, with the understanding that it is not to be taken up again.

Sailing of the Arabia.

Bosros, Tuesday, May 3, 1859.

The R. M. steamship Arabia sails from this port tomerrow at about noon, for Liverpool. Her mails close at the Post-Office at 9 a. m. Dispatches for Europe left at No. 21 Wall street, New-York, so as to reach here by 111 a.m., Boston time, will be duly forwarded. Seduction and Death. Boston, Tuesday, May 3, 1859.

In North Adams, Mass., on Sunday, Miss Martha Butler, a respectable and accomplished young lady, died suddenly. On her deathbed she accused Chas. K. Littlefield, Cashier of the Adams Bank, of her rusa. He has fled, leaving a wife and several children. The Bank accounts are all right.

The Wanderer Case.

The Wanderer Case.

Savansan, Tuesday, May 3, 1859.

The Wanderer case has been postponed till the next term of the Circuit Court, on account of the non-arrest of Capt. Corrie. Three of the prisoners in jail were

Marine Disasters--Launch. The British brig Vestal of Greenock, from Pernambuco, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of sugar,

The British brig G aour, of St. John's, N. F., from Pernambuco, with sugar, bound to Baltimore, is also ashore near Cape Henry. Assistance has been sent

down.
The United States steam sloop-of-war Richmond will be launched on Wednesday.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, May 3, 1859.

The following are the footings of the Bank state-

NEW-ORLEANS, May 3.—COTTON—Sales to-day 6,000 bales, the market closing with a decline of ic.; Middling 12c. The sales of the last three days add up 13 500 bales, and the receipts 5,000, sgamat 11,500 for the same time last year. The receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year are 730,000 bales. FLOUR—An of the hat three days and up 10.500 bates, and the receipes 3.000 gainst 11,500 for the same time hat year. The receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year are 738,000 bates. FLOUR—An advancing tendency; sales at \$6.122. CORN—An advancing tendency; sales at \$6.122. CORN—An advancing tendency; sales at \$105. Mass PORK \$16.50.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—FLOUR advanced 25c.; sales of 1,600 bbls. WHEAT scarce; White, \$1.65.20 + 155. Red. \$1.45.20 + 155. CORN firm, and prices tending upward; White, \$2.000 bbls. at \$2.000 bbls. at \$9.000 km strength of the property of the pro

baica. Mor 2—Corron quiet; sales to-day 1,000 baics hidding at 12@12[c.
FHILADELPHIA, May 3—FLOUR firm and setive. WHEAT active; Whit, \$1.70.281.75; Red, \$1.60. Cons active; Yellow, 82[c.tOATS active at 55:2056c. WHISKY firm at 27c.

FROM WASHINGTON. From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1859.

The President clings tenaciously to all the places in his gift that are yet undisposed of, and looks with a jealous eye on every probable vacancy. He knows that the days of his authority are waning, and feels that patronage is the last hold on party organizatien. Deserted by the upright sentiments of the country, and repudiated by the outspoken conviction of the Democracy, his aim now is to control the machinery of conventions and caucusses, by the appointing power which he yet wields. Hence it is, that he has hesitated so long to fill the Commis-sionships of Patents, Indian Affairs, and other offices, which have been vacant since the adjourn-ment of Congress. Mr. George Taylor, the ex-Member from Brooklyn, urges himself very exruestly for the first, but was not much encouraged. That pr ze has been held dangling before the expectant eyes of Mr. Bishop of Connecticat, another ex Member, also laid on the shelf by his constituents. The place will probably be kept open till the meeting of Congress, to see whether it may not be

appropriated more advantageously.

It should be said, in justice to the President, whom the "illustrious Bowlio"—ride Urquiza's speech-addresses as "your Excellency," screwed his courage up to the appointment of a Public Gardener, from New-Jersey, which is considered an indignity to Pennsylvania. impression now is that the whole host of applicants for the Superintendency of Public Printing, which Brigadier-General Bowman promised to sur-render to-day, will be disappointed, and that Mr. Towers, the present Chief Clerk, will be promoted, in order to keep the place warm for the General, in case of accidents to the "Constitution."

It seems to have escaped public attention that in the nominal change which recently took place in the organ, the motto from General Jackson—"The "Union: it must and shall be preserved "—which Father Ritchie installed, was formally deposed, to Father Ratchie installed, was formally deposed, to be substituted by one from that more illustrious patriot James Buchanan, which now flourishes at the head of the paper. The fact is only important as showing that the name of the "Old Hero" is no more venerated now than his principles. They are both turned into the garret of Democracy, among the cobwebs and dust, like so much old lumber.

Emissaries have been sent from here into New-York, with the hope of arranging a basis of com-promise between the Hards and Softs, and forming a more perfect political union than has heretofore